

The Times-Dispatch

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1907.

There is in man a higher than love of happiness; he can do without happiness, and instead thereof find bliss—Carlyle.

The Government and the Railroads.

Mr. J. R. McIntire, of Philadelphia, has written a communication to the Public Ledger of that city, in which he says that he has been trying to form an idea as to what President Roosevelt means by declaring that "the intends to have the water squeezed out of the corporations in order to learn how to fix the rates for transportation and for other services performed by corporations." The communication deserves consideration, if for no better reason than that the correspondent is bold enough to sign his name to it. It is so popular in these days to attack railroads, and especially to denounce watered stocks, that few men are willing to stem the current of prevailing sentiment. But there is something to be said on both sides of this question, and Mr. McIntire presents his side of the case with force and logic. He calls to mind one of the Western Territories of forty years ago, in which thousands of acres of land were offered for settlement under the homestead laws, but it was so isolated that it was hard to induce settlers to go in and occupy. Finally, however, a number of enterprising men built a railroad into this Territory at a venture, not knowing whether or not they would get back the money they put into the enterprise. But as soon as the road was built settlers flocked in, and at once the price of lands began to advance. Buildings were rapidly put up, and Mr. McIntire says that lands which were then worth nothing are now selling at \$100 an acre. This increase in value was due directly to the building of the road, but, on the other hand, the road became a profitable investment, because through its agency the country was settled up and a good traffic created. The lands and the railroad, argues Mr. McIntire, were interdependent. One could not grow up and increase in value without the other's doing likewise. Yet, while it is conceded that the purchasers of lots have the right to enjoy the enhanced value of their property, the men who built the road are entitled to nothing more than a small percentage on their cash investment.

That is an exaggerated case, but the principle applies to all railroads. It is well known that several of the railroads in the South, which are now paying good dividends on their stocks, were for a long time operated without any profit whatsoever to the owners. But by a liberal and enterprising policy these roads aided in developing the iron industry, the cotton industry, the lumber industry, the trucking industry and other industries along their lines, and in so doing built up a traffic for themselves. They are now reaping the reward of their enterprise. Yet there are those who contend that, while the owners of lands and factories are entitled to the fullest benefits of the improved situation, the railroads must not be allowed to share equitably in the prosperity which they have helped to create.

It is a false principle and a mistaken policy, and, as The Times-Dispatch remarked in a previous article, it is a policy which, if applied to all branches of industry, would destroy all progress. It is a policy of handicap, and it is undemocratic and un-American. Some railroad managers have abused their privileges. They deserve to be censured. Others have violated the law. They deserve punishment. But many honest men and women have innocently invested in railroad securities, with the understanding that railroads were to be allowed to enjoy the same privilege of increase that other enterprises enjoyed. The government has no moral right at this late day to destroy their property by harsh and unreasonable exactions.

The Times-Dispatch has no sympathy with the principle or policy of government ownership and operation of railroads, but it is a fair proposition that railway regulation.

Southern Heroism.

To-day marks the third anniversary of the great fire in Baltimore city. It seems but yesterday that the people of Richmond on a Sunday afternoon were startled and horrified to learn that Baltimore was in the grasp of the fire fiend, that all efforts to check the flames were futile, and that the city seemed to be doomed. Three years is

but a short space of time, yet within that period Baltimore has been rebuilt, its trade has been recovered and increased, and the city is stronger, wealthier and more prosperous than ever. It is a wondrous record, and shows the wondrous recuperative power of the American people.

The history of Baltimore finds a parallel in the history of Galveston. Several years ago Galveston was wiped from the map, as the saying goes, by wind and flood. But a new Galveston has sprung up mightier and richer than the old, and its importance as a port and its trade have enormously increased.

Charleston was in great part destroyed by earthquake, and for years outsiders looked upon it as a place to be avoided. Many shook their heads, and said that Charleston had seen its best day; but Charleston long since recovered from her "shock," and is greater and richer than ever.

These scraps of history are illustrative of the enterprise, courage, chivalry and heroism of the Southern people. Southerners always fight hardest and best when the odds are against them.

Sunday-Observance Laws.

Massachusetts is considering the advisability of amending her Sunday-observance law, and a special committee of the Legislature is soon to report a bill.

The present law uses the phrase "works of necessity and charity" in specifying certain exceptions. The committee has changed it to read "necessity or charity," the courts in some cases having construed it.

According to the newspaper reports, the committee are divided, wholly and only, on the question of public amusements, exhibitions, etc., including Sunday concerts. A majority of the committee are in favor of and will report a bill allowing only concerts of sacred and classical music, and entertainments given by public authorities, and lectures.

A minority of the committee will report a bill allowing the Metropolitan Park Commissioners to grant licenses to theatrical exhibitions, public shows, public amusements to which admission is charged, on Sundays, in the Metropolitan Park reservation district and within two thousand feet thereof. Outside of the park reservations and the 2,000 feet adjacent, the minority bill will give the power of licensing such entertainments in cities (including Boston) to the Mayor and Aldermen, and in towns to the Selectmen.

In the minority bill, practically the only change in the existing laws will be to strike out absolutely anything which relates to charity or religion so far as the disposition of a part of the proceeds of these shows is concerned. The minority believe that the greatest hypocrisy has prevailed under the existing law. This provides that "whoever, on the Lord's Day, is present at a game, sport, play or public diversion, except a concert of sacred music, or an entertainment given in good faith by a religious or charitable society in aid of a charitable or religious purpose, the entire proceeds of which, if any, less only the necessary and reasonable expenses, not to exceed twenty-five per cent. of such proceeds, are to be devoted exclusively to a religious or charitable purpose, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5 for each offense."

Any change in the interest of honesty and whose design is to check hypocrisy is worthy of commendation. The most interesting part of the report is the local-option feature. The committee believe that there are sometimes occasions for doing certain work which might not, under a strict construction of the law, be termed "works of necessity or charity." So they have agreed to report a bill that the police commissioner in cities having such an official or officials, the chief of police or city marshal of other cities, and the selectmen of towns, on such terms and conditions as they think fit, having in view the proper observance of the day, may, by written certificate, permit the doing of such works on Sunday as they deem that the necessities of the public or the persons for whom the work is done require, and they may at any time revoke such permit. Said certificate shall set forth that, in the opinion of such licensing authority, the said work is one of necessity or charity, or is a work or act needful for the good health, safety and comfort of the community. Said certificate shall be prima facie evidence that such work is one of necessity or charity until the Supreme Court of Massachusetts shall have passed upon said question, and, until said decision, shall be conclusive evidence that said work is one of necessity or charity, as protecting the holder thereof from any penalty for violating the law; and, after such decision, said certificate shall not afford the holder any protection from illegal acts.

This gives a certain discretion to the executive officers which is necessary to the successful administration of any Sunday-observance law without making it work a hardship in some deserving cases. We should like to see it adopted in Virginia.

Anarchists and Socialists.

A newspaper correspondent recently said that he could not find much difference between a Socialist and an Anarchist. It is a strange thing that so many persons have the same confused idea. There may be little difference between some professed Socialists and some professed Anarchists, but in principle the two are as far removed as the East is from the West. The Anarchist believes in no set form of government; the Socialist, universal co-operation. The Anarchist believes in absolute liberty; the Socialist believes in absolute paternalism.

It is between these two extremists that the true Democrat stands. He believes both in personal liberty and good government. He believes in individual rights with this qualification, that no man must trespass upon the rights of another. He believes in the greatest possible liberty of the individual consistent with the

general welfare. He believes in government and law, but he insists that the government shall perform only the true functions of government, and that the law shall be made and employed to restrain those who are disposed to do evil, but never to restrain or handicap those who do well and commit no trespass.

The Powers That Be.

Even the Boston Transcript is opposed to the Beveridge bill to regulate child labor through the operation of the interstate commerce law.

"If this principle be admitted," says the Transcript, "it becomes competent for the national Congress to go further and enforce by this means far-reaching restrictions on industry. The exercise of the regulative power by Congress would have no limit but its own discretion, and might conceivably be employed even to compel manufacturers to use the union label."

The principle is both vicious and dangerous, but scarcely less so than the proposal of the Postal Commission to make the Postmaster-General editor and censor of the American newspapers which are distributed through the agency of the government mails. Both go to show the possible dangers of various character which lurk in government ownership and operation of transportation lines.

Many newspapers complain that the public are at the mercy of the railroads. To our mind it is infinitely better than to be at the mercy of the Federal government. The report of the Postal Commission will probably open the eyes of some esteemed contemporaries who have been advocating government ownership.

Several pages of the Congressional Record of January 25th are taken up in reporting bills to increase pensions. In all, these bills reported in a single issue of the Record are more than two hundred in number. Not content with increasing the allowance for pensions already on the rolls, a bill has now been passed to give a pension to every veteran over sixty-two years of age who served for ninety days or more and was honorably discharged.

This means that when the new law takes effect practically all men who fought on the Union side in the War between the States will be on the pension list.

The Charlotte Observer, which is always fair and kind, says that there should be rejoicing throughout the South, not on account of the losses of any individual, but for the fact that the Atlanta News has failed, gone out of business.

"This was the paper," adds the Observer, "just anterior to the race riot in Atlanta last year, that offered a prize of \$100 for a lynching in that town. A paper capable of this sentiment is a menace to the peace of a community or section, and this one has gone to its merited reward."

One of the sacred writers, in disposing of the history of Judas Iscariot, says that he went to his place. It is said that there are now 284,000 Indians in the United States, more than half of whom wear the dress of civilization, and that no less than 25,000 Indian families live in comfortable modern homes. It is probable, however, that the most prosperous Indians are the professionals who cling to their blankets and feathers and follow the show business for a livelihood.

Japan's budget for 1907-8 amounts to \$305,000,000, being \$60,000,000 more than last year and twice as large as was required to cover all expenses prior to the war with Russia. That is the best evidence that Japan is not anxious for war at this time.

That Ohio bachelor who has been bequeathed \$20,000,000 on condition that he will wed may be simply waiting for somebody to make him an amuseur with the risks of the thing.

According to the Washington Post, an Ohio lady is being sued for divorce simply because she drinks a gallon of rye every day. Well, she can find plenty of sympathetic husbands in Kentucky.

The Washington police complain that lamp-posts are being stolen in that city. For the future, incriminated gentlemen are sternly warned to put them back when through using them.

It is authoritatively stated that there is only one steam-laundry in Greece. This leads to the horrible suspicion that the modern Apollo Belvedere stalks around in a celluloid dicky.

Regarding the Thaw trial, the large daily in the continent for every up-to-date editor in New York seems to be that William Shakespeare is not here to report it.

Personally we don't care so much for Chancellor Day, but we would feel easier in our minds if he would lower his black flag and come quietly into the Union.

Effete civilization has marched westward indeed. You can call a Texas man a liar nowadays and get back nothing more metallic than a hoarse laugh.

It will doubtless be a long time before Senator Dryden's ship again comes home. He seems to have banged it to pieces on the Rock of Gibraltar.

The freedom with which Mr. Bailey is using the term "liar" appears to indicate that he has not yet abandoned all designs upon the White House.

The Kaiser has won another great victory at the polls. Agricultural science appears to admit no such article as the Hohenzollern lemon.

If someone while in Pittsburgh, drop around to the jail. The order of the arrest of all suspicious characters still holds.

Rhymes for To-Day

Thawful Verses.
 I contemplate the paper o'er my morning-cup-of-tea.
 And murmur to my neighbors: "O Law!"

Perusal of the daily press has grown a bore to me:
 There's really nothing in it now but Thaw.

"O, it's Larry Thaw and Harry Thaw and 'Can Attorneys Carry Thaw' And many hundreds of columns full of similar details.

O it's 'Carry Thaw Will Thaw Thaw' and 'Why Do Ladies Marry Thaw?' And much related gossip from the court-rooms and the jails."

My neighbors are taciturn and doesn't like to talk.
 I think I heard her mutter, "Stow your jaw!"

But soon she added coldly: "Pass the paper from New York, please, I'd like to read a page or so of Thaw."

"Aye of 'Carry Thaw the Wary Thaw' and 'Why He Seems a Scary Thaw' And 'Was It a Gengarry Thaw That First Bit Old New York' And 'Larry Thaw Is Nary Thaw' and 'How Jerome Will Parry Thaw'—Aye, all the stuff of Harry Thaw the yellow press can talk."

H. S. II.

MEERLY JOKING.
 Pretty Distant.
 "Green—'What do you mean by saying John Brown is a distant relative of yours? I thought he was your brother.'
 Brown—'Well, there are twelve children in our family, he is the oldest and I'm the youngest.'—Chicago News."

Well-Done As to His Steak.
 "Waiter—Yes, sir, very hip to date 'ere. We cook 'em right by 'electricity.'
 Customer—Oh, do you? Then just give this steak another shock.—Punch."

Any Bites?
 Mrs. Gadabout is fishing for scandalous stories.
 "How do you know?"
 "Don't you notice she is talking with bated breath?"

Walking Too Easy.
 "Do you walk to and from your business for exercise?"
 "No, I walk for a rest. When I want exercise I ride and hang on the straps."—Washington Star.

Old Testament Style.
 Little Pet (before retiring)—"Mamma, may I pray for rain?"
 Mamma—Yes, if you want to; but why?
 Little Pet—"Saul Stuckup didn't invite me to her picnic to-morrow."—Illustrated Bits.

Presumably.
 "Do you know why the chickens came out of the eggs, Robbie?"
 I guess they knew they'd got boiled if they stayed in."—Harper's Bazar.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHS.
 CAREFUL investigation shows that 3 per cent. of the American newspapers have declared Mr. Foraker a patriot and have per cent. have sided him up as a peanut politician.—Columbia Courier-Journal.

Julian Hawthorne says the President's English is the worst he ever encountered. He ought to see the President getting his Irish up.—Washington Post.

Now the Canal Commission is to be done away with and the Chief Engineer put in charge of Panama. Then the Chief Engineer can be done away with and commission put in charge.—New York American.

No doubt the railroads consider the proposal to stop their theft of \$12,000,000 yearly by dishonest weighing of the mails, as an attack on vested rights.—Philadelphia North American.

The President's resentment may even reach the point where he will challenge Senator Foraker to a game of lawn tennis.—Washington Post.

If the government has a surplus the average citizen imagines it couldn't happen if he weren't so sound in his politics.—New York Press.

The government should investigate the fact since the Joe Trust is complaining that it is too thick to cut.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.
 The Ground-Hog Undecided.

If any one has heretofore been incredulous about the ground-hog tradition, he must be a doubting Thomas, for the present spell does not overcome his scruples.—Charlottesville Progress.

Our Duty to the Philippines.
 It strikes The Register that those newspapers which assume that the United States has no responsibility for the Philippines because we are not a Christian nation and have a moral responsibility for the welfare of the people of the United States. The responsibility of the United States is not a Christian nation, but a moral one.

De Profundis.
 There is a great deal of talk about about the highest education. But it is the lowest education that is really important to most people, and there is no more gratifying evidence of progress than the gradually developed recognition among those of the essential importance of the primary schools. Try as we may we cannot get away from it, for the work of the primary school is the foundation and main structure of all public education. We must remember that many children never go beyond the primary school. It was the first training of the twig that determines the inclination of the tree. It is the primary school that is the school of the masses, the poor man's school, hence the importance of giving it first consideration.—Ipswich Times.

Read Good Books.
 Men are just as intelligent now as they were a century ago, and yet they are more cultured; though, perhaps, the majority are so in less degree than the scholars of a century ago. Then they read their Burke and Boswell and were familiar with Macaulay and their Carlyles. Now they read the latest novel and get back nothing more metallic than a hoarse laugh.

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If someone while in Pittsburgh, drop around to the jail. The order of the arrest of all suspicious characters still holds.

You can now send a letter to New Zealand for 2 cents, but maybe you would rather put the money into yeast-cakes.

Jeff Davis, as Governor, issued 1,778 pardons. We suppose he is now up to the country to reciprocate.

But after the war with Japan is over, what of the world shall we do with Captain Hobson?

The canal administration is like certain brands of advertised bonbons—fresh every hour.

Unwritten law comes high, but sometimes, it seems, we must have it.

GOVERNOR NAMES

J. M. BAUSERMAN

Succeeds Colonel L. W. Lane, Jr., as Commissioner of State Hospitals.

IS A PROMINENT ATTORNEY
 Partner of Senator Tavenner and Former Member of the Legislature.

Governor Swanson yesterday appointed Hon. Jos. M. Bauserman, of Shenandoah, to succeed Colonel L. W. Lane, Jr., of Williamsburg, as Commissioner of State Hospitals, for a term of four years, beginning March 1, 1907.

The appointment came as no surprise, as it has been frequently foreboded in this paper.

The position is an attractive and responsible one, and pays \$2,000 per year and traveling expenses.

The place was created by the new Con-

stitution, and Colonel Lane is its first incumbent, and was named by former Governor Montague.

The commissioner is not only the general supervisor of all the hospitals in the State, but is ex-officio chairman of the general board of directors.

Mr. Bauserman is a native of Shenandoah county, and is forty-one years old. At the age of nineteen he became deputy to the clerk of the County Court of Shenandoah county, and for eleven years gave constant and efficient service.

At the end of that period he formed a partnership for the practice of law with Judge Frank S. Tavenner, now Senator for the counties of Frederick and Shenandoah and the city of Winchester.

Held Prominent Places.
 He was elected and re-elected Mayor of the town of Woodstock, which office he held for six years. He resigned to run for the Legislature in 1897, and was elected over a strong Republican by the unprecedented majority of 88, thus attesting his great popularity in the county.

In 1901 he was appointed commissioner of accounts by Judge Tavenner.

In religion Mr. Bauserman is a Methodist, and enjoys to a very large degree the respect, confidence and affection of his people.

His partnership with Judge Tavenner has proved very successful, and he has had a wide experience in the courts.

Mr. Bauserman possesses all the qualities of integrity, ability and energy, which make a man successful in his undertakings, and the public interests will be carefully guarded and intelligently looked after by him.

MR. J. M. BAUSERMAN.

Academy—"The Visiting Girl." Bilton—"Across the Pacific." Bontock—"Wild Animal Show." Idlewood—"Slating Rink."

The Arcadians, the big dramatic club from the University of Virginia, will arrive this afternoon and present their new and original show, "The Visiting Girl," at the Academy of Music to-night.

The boys have a new comic opera this winter of which they are very proud. The words and music were written for them by two alumni, Messrs. Henshaw and Hull, and both are well up to the best professional standard.

The scene of the play is laid at the University, and it has for its theme the surprise and chagrin conveyed to the mind of Thomas Jefferson by the many changes in the University as it now appears. The follies of college life particularly irritate the spirit of old Jefferson as he wanders about the lawn and ranges. One might wonder how Jefferson gets to the University—in the prologue he is looked on as a student of the University, and in the dialogue of Monticello, and he wishes he might return to the University, whose lights twinkle silently far below him. A

Instructive Visiting Nurses.
 The Instructive Visiting Nurses' Association held their annual meeting Tuesday at noon. In spite of the bad weather the meeting was well attended. Miss Sallie Davis, the president, was in the chair.

All listened with interest while Miss Cubans told of the difference between the Nurses' Settlement and the visiting nurses' work.

Dr. Darlington, of New York, comes to Richmond, February 16th, to speak on the great work of the visiting nurses at 3 P. M. at the Y. M. C. A.

The treasurer reported that all of the year's obligations could be met, leaving a few dollars in balance. The association will make a public appeal to form an advisory board of gentlemen.

Royal Arcanum Notes.
 The Council of Fulton, on the last meeting night initiated five candidates, and on the next meeting night five more.

Union, No. 51, of Church Hill, is also bustling, and initiating candidates right along, while McCarthy and others are looking to increase their ranks.

Myrtle Council, of Hampton, evidently is "squinting" at that banner. The council is full of life and vigor, and is determined to form an advisory board of gentlemen.

The new State medical examiner has not yet been appointed by the supreme court, but there is likely to be some thing doing in this line very shortly.

The next session of the Grand Council will be held in Danville, about the middle of April.

Judge Barksdale Coming.
 Judge W. B. Barksdale has notified Clerk Waddill, of the Henrico Circuit Court, that as designated by Governor Swanson he will hear the Barton Holme case on Friday, February 8th, at the Henrico Courthouse. The case involves the property on which the new public school building stands, together with the "Bartory" property adjoining, which, it is proposed, to make into a public park.

Missionary Meeting.
 The Woman's Missionary Society of the Baptist Church will hold its regular meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the church parlors. The pastor, Rev. George W. McDaniel, will make the invocation, and all friends of the congregation are invited to be present.

OLD BOOKS WANTED
 EARLY SOUTHERN MAGAZINES AND OTHER LITERARY PROPERTY. CASH PAID FOR LIBRARIES OR SMALL LOTS. WILL CALL, CITY OR COUNTRY. DESCRIBE WHAT YOU HAVE. "LIBRARIAN," P. O. BOX 815, RICHMOND, VA.

AVOID The INTERNAL WRONGS of ALUM

Alum in food causes stomach disorders—Its continued use means permanent injury to health.

Following the advice of medical scientists, England and France have passed laws prohibiting its use in bread making.

American housewives should protect their households against Alum's wrongs by always buying pure Grape Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder is to be had for the asking—

Buy by name—

Royal BAKING POWDER

AMUSEMENTS.

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Advice to the Aged.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and TORPID LIVER.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, causing them to perform their natural functions as in youth and

IMPARTING VIGOR to the kidneys, bladder and LIVER. They are adapted to old and young.